

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 JANUARY 1986

Further Developments After Terrorist Attacks

If the United States and Israel "make the mistake" of attacking Libya, this will trigger an "endless war" that will engulf the Middle East, the Mediterranean, and perhaps the whole world, Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi warned during a 1 January press conference reported by JANA. Nevertheless, he denied responsibility for the Rome and Vienna airport attacks, contending that Libya is not responsible for the "field operations" undertaken by Palestinian fedayeen.

Earlier the same day, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told the Knesset that the war against terrorism must expand and that Israel will not hesitate to attack those who try to attack it or harm the regional peace process. In his address, broadcast by Jerusalem radio, Peres noted that Abu Nidal's organization was apparently responsible for the Rome and Vienna attacks, adding that the bulk of Abu Nidal's force is in Libya though the group also has bases in Syria and receives assistance from Iran and European collaborators. Contending that Libya is a country that engages in all possible forms of crime, Peres urged other countries to adopt a tougher stance against terrorism and support efforts to eradicate it.

In another development, the Kuwaiti paper *AL-RAYYAL-'AMM* reported that Egypt has rejected U.S. proposals for Egyptian military action against Libya, KUNA reported. An Egyptian source cited by the paper linked the departure of Rapid Deployment Force personnel from Egypt with a possible U.S. blow against Libya, the agency noted. As for Libya's military capabilities, the Cairo paper *AL-AHRAM* reported that Soviet experts recently finished building seven bases in Libya for SAM-5's, adding that the new system is still under Soviet command and that Libyans are forbidden entry into the bases, according to MENA.

Lebanon

A statement by the Lebanese Forces Security Department, broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio 1 January, claimed that President Amin al-Jumayyil's security chief was directly responsible for the attempted assassination of Lebanese Forces official As'ad al-Shaftari, adding that Al-Jumayyil has authorized "terrorist operations" against any Christian who opposes his policy. The statement said the 31 December attack on Al-Shaftari was actually aimed at Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Chairman Elie Hubayqah. President al-Jumayyil's car was also attacked the same day, according to a statement from the presidential palace broadcast by Beirut radio. Al-Jumayyil was not in the car but eight of his guards were wounded, the statement noted. Three Lebanese Army officers were subsequently killed while attempting to defuse car bombs found in the same area as

the assassination attempt against Al-Shaftari, the Voice of Lebanon disclosed.

Meanwhile, Hubayqah defended the tripartite agreement in a press interview reported by the Voice of Lebanon, criticizing President al-Jumayyil for being partisan rather than an arbiter. In another political development, Beirut radio carried a statement by the leaders of the Phalangist and National Liberal Parties welcoming the security aspect of the tripartite agreement but expressing "reservations" about other aspects of the accord.

As for the fate of the Jewish hostages held by the "Oppressed of the Earth" organization, Radio Free Lebanon noted the kidnappers' announcement that a second hostage was executed in retaliation for Israeli actions in southern Lebanon. Clashes in the south between Muslim forces and the Israeli-backed army of southern Lebanon intensified 1-2 January, according to Beirut radio, and Jerusalem radio reported that several katyusha rockets were fired into the Galilee panhandle from Lebanese territory.

Comment on Jordanian-Syrian Summit

Noting that no communique was issued after King Husayn's 30-31 December talks with President Hafiz al-Asad, Radio Monte Carlo said this made many observers "wonder about the extent of success or failure" of the summit. Jordan's *SAWT AL-SHAB*, however, viewed the talks as a "great beginning" outside traditional frameworks which normally end with a joint communique. The paper said bilateral relations have become stronger but it would be naive to imagine that complicated political issues can be resolved in 2 days of talks. While citing the Jordanian foreign minister's statement that the talks were "very successful," the *JORDAN TIMES* said political observers view the paucity of Syrian media comment on the summit as evidence that differences persist. Syria is pleased with Jordan's support for Syrian policy in Lebanon, according to the paper's sources, but the Syrians are still determined not to deal with the PLO unless Yasir 'Arafat is replaced by a leader more acceptable to them.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi military communiqués broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio announced that Iraqi warplanes raided Khark Island 1 January and hit another "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast the previous evening. Iraqi planes also raided eight Iranian military camps 31 December. For Iran's part, Tehran radio stated that Iranian planes raided Iraqi targets near Raniyah 31 December and in the Sayyid Sadiq area 1 January. An Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA denied Tehran radio's claim that an Iraqi Mirage was downed over the southern front 31 December.

Iran

The authorities recently arrested 60 members of the banned leftist group Feda'i-ye Khalq, the information minister disclosed in a press interview reported by IRNA.

Tunisia

A court in Safaqis sentenced former UGTT leader Habib Achour to one year in jail on charges of illegally entering offices of a fishing cooperative that the UGTT was allegedly trying to take over, AFP reported.

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Foreign Ministry Protests FRG Support for Rebels*LD011813 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT
1 Jan 86*

[Text] The charge d'affaires of the FRG Embassy was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at 1500 hours [local time] today and a protest note with the following text was handed to him:

A broad propaganda war and the organization of hostile measures against the DRA, utilizing deceptive and demagogic methods, have been intensified in an unprecedented manner during the last 2 months of 1985 in the FRG. Officials, such as members of the Cabinet and members of Parliament and other reactionary and conservative FRG forces and circles, in support of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, with an irresponsible attitude and lack of consideration for international norms and regulations, have openly interfered in the DRA's internal affairs and, disregarding DRA sovereignty and national independence, have acted against the interests of our people.

The recent statements by Juergen Warnke, the FRG minister of economic cooperation during the opening of an anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet photo exhibition in Bonn; Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the minister of foreign affairs, and other political personalities of that country, are striking examples.

It is worth noting that FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl and other politicians of that country have expressed their understanding of the hostile actions of the recognized anti-Afghan circles and have sent a message of solidarity to the participants of the so-called Hunger Strike for Peace, organized once again by (?Gorden Hoffer).

The monopolized mass media of the FRG unceasingly and indefatigably spread lies and fabrications about the DRA and, by creating a confused and unrealistic image, try to play on human feelings and sentiments to achieve its aims. Recognized elements and circles linked to them are attempting, by training spies and traitorous elements, to broaden their war of lies and shameless propaganda against the DRA in order to distort public opinion and exploit it to their own interests. Initiated by Juergen Todenhoefer, an FRG member of Parliament, a training course has recently been organized for 60 counterrevolutionary elements for propaganda activities.

The FRG Government and other rightist circles in that country support the traitorous Afghan counterrevolutionaries and assist them in various ways in order to continue the undeclared war of imperialism and reaction against the DRA. The promise of another D200 million aid to the Afghan counterrevolution through the Pakistani authorities, is another step toward the intensification of this war.

The DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs vigorously condemns such hostile actions by the FRG authorities against the DRA and protests against them. We believe that the continuation of the anti-Afghan adventurist policy and the hostile activities of the FRG political personalities, circles, and organizations to intensify the undeclared imperialist war against the DRA, will affect bilateral relations and lead to the destruction of the process of

maintaining peace and stability in our region. The DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs demands the FRG authorities to put an end as soon as possible to this unfriendly stand and hostile actions against the DRA.

Karmal Congratulates 'Arafat on Uprising Anniversary*LD010630 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0430 GMT 1 Jan 86*

[Text] Kabul, December 31, BAKHTAR — The seditious and bellicose plots of Zionists and imperialists aimed at prolongation of the occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories and the stepping up of pressures on the people as well as the threatening of independence and territorial integrity of the peaceful Arab nation is a flagrant violation of international norms.

This is stated in a congratulatory message sent by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to Yasir 'Arafat, president of the Executive Committee of the PLO on the 21st anniversary of the armed uprising of the heroic people of Palestine.

The message expressed decisive support of the Government and people of the DRA to the righteous cause of the Palestinian people for the attaining of their inalienable rights aimed at determining their destiny and the creation of an independent state of Palestine.

The sinister plots of Zionism and imperialism will be brought to nought by further strengthening the ranks of the heroic people of Palestine and the support of peaceful humanity.

The Palestinians will attain their rights of self-determination and the creation of an independent state of Palestine will be realised, the message stresses.

Karmal Sends Congratulations to Castro*LD011756 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT
1 Jan 86*

[Text] A congratulatory message on the occasion of 27th anniversary of the Cuban revolution was sent to Havana by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council addressed to F. Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of Cuba.

The message expresses best wishes for even further victories of the fraternal people of Cuba, confidence in the infallible friendship and international solidarity of the PDPA, and of the government and people of the DRA with the Communist Party and the heroic people of Cuba, and gives assurance that the new relations between the parties, governments and the people of the two countries, will continue to develop in a dynamic and constant manner.

PDPA Congratulates French Communists on Anniversary
LD010626 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0425 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Kabul, December 31, BAKHTAR — The Central Committee of the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan in a message has congratulated the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France (CPF) on the occasion of its 65th foundation anniversary celebration.

The message has lauded the French Communists for their considerable contribution for the realisation of the proletarian international principles. The PDPA believes, the message adds, that the CPF plays a valuable role in the revolutionary movement of the world as well as in the interest of the working people of France. The message expresses satisfaction for the expansion of good relations existing between the PDPA and the CPF and confidence has also been expressed that the present friendly relations between the two parties will be expanded in the interest of the peoples of the both countries.

Text of PDPA Message on Anniversary of Foundation
LD312330 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Message of the PDPA Central Committee on the 21st anniversary of the PDPA's foundation]

[Text] Comrades, friends and compatriots: The PDPA Central Committee congratulates all party members and patriots of the country on the 21st anniversary of the PDPA's foundation, the party of the working class and all toilers of the DRA.

We mark the 21st anniversary of the PDPA's foundation in circumstances in which the Afghan people, under the PDPA's leadership, have achieved enormous victories and gains in all areas of socioeconomic life, which consolidate the results of the revolutionary transformations. The party ranks, accepting the best representatives of the toilers, are being constantly strengthened. Thousands of workers and peasants in the trenches of the revolutionary battle are linking their destiny with the party and revolution.

Today the voice of our party powerfully resounds in thousands of villages and hamlets. Our progress and gains during the past year demonstrate the beginning of serious changes in the country's military and political situation. These victories are being achieved at a time when the enemies of Afghanistan's revolution, regional reaction, hegemonism and imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, daily intensify their interference in the internal affairs of our free and independent country. Reaction and imperialism are seeking to arm and mobilize the counterrevolutionaries with the most lethal weapons. However, they constantly lose their credibility among the inhabitants, and the people recognize the true black nature of the enemy. The country's present situation is being clarified by the constant reinforcement of the ranks of the revolution's defenders. The Armed Forces are being reinforced, and hundreds of thousands of the heroic sons of our homeland are courageously defending the revolution and its gains by joining the Armed Forces.

In most regions of the country the people themselves have undertaken the independent solution of the relevant issues concerning the struggle against the counterrevolutionaries. These are all important demonstrations of the unity and increasing solidarity of the people with the PDPA and the April Revolution. Honor to the earnest sons of the homeland who are defending with devotion and self-sacrifice the peace and security of the people in the trenches of the revolutionary battle and struggle. The epics of the revolutionary heroes are the source of inspiration for our future generation.

The criminal enemies of the revolution and people have no escape from punishment. The sharp sword of our Armed Forces will fall on the heads of those who do not want peaceful and honorable life to continue in the home of their forefathers and prosperity and tranquillity for the people to be restored.

Dear comrades: Within the framework of the principles of the national and democratic April Revolution the PDPA Central Committee draws attention to the vitally important task of political work among the masses, the attraction of more inhabitants to the process of the revolution, and the securing of the unity of the patriotic forces for the growth of the revolution and its defense. The new approach concerning the broadening of the social pillars of the people's revolutionary sovereignty shows our earnest preparedness for the reestoration of nationwide peace and calmness in accordance with the country's national interests. At present the broad and comprehensive work to attract political associates enjoys great importance. We must attract most rapidly great masses of the inhabitants to the task of the revolution. We should not allow even one of our noble compatriots to remain outside of the process of the new transformations.

Comrades and friends: The path completed by the PDPA is that of the heroic and proud struggle for the prosperity, tranquillity and progress of the people and the elimination of the protracted socioeconomic backwardness. The party is dealing more actively and more relentlessly than ever with the consequences of intellectualism, deviation and past adventurism. In regulating the revolutionary policy and our political activities we rely on the firm principles of the scientific revolutionary theory. Our party organizations are going through a great school of joint and comradesly work in the battle against the counterrevolutionaries and in the struggle for the construction of a new society.

The PDPA's organizational, political and ideological unity is increasingly being consolidated. The party with its powerful hand has been continuing and will continue the resolute struggle against factionalism, irresponsible attitude, lack of discipline and other negative factors alien to the nature of the new revolutionary party. [Words indistinct] in the PDPA has been transformed into great honor of our homeland's sons, to a great demonstration of patriotism and faithfulness to the international proletariat.

Today, the 21st anniversary of the PDPA's foundation, we firmly believe that the Afghan people under the PDPA's leadership are confidently looking to the future and are indefatigably preparing the ground for peace, calmness and progress. The near future will bring the gift of peace and security to our country.

On the 21st anniversary of the PDPA's foundation the PDPA Central Committee accepts the proposal of PDPA members, and members of the organization and collectives of the toilers on the convocation of general hashar [voluntary work]. This proposal is the great sign of our toilers' profound respect for our party and its lofty objectives. With real revolutionary work and struggle let us transform the 21st anniversary of the PDPA's foundation into a year of enormous victories in the struggle against the counter-revolutionaries and the attraction of more people to the task of the construction of a just and new society.

Members of the PDPA, fight even more relentlessly for nationwide peace and national calmness. Long live the party and revolution, the people and our country, Afghanistan! Death to those who bring across the borders of our sacred country slanders, captivity, humiliation, death and bloodshed!

May the 21st anniversary of the PDPA's foundation be auspicious!

[Signed] The PDPA Central Committee

168 Gulbuddin Counterrevolutionaries 'Exterminated'
LD010622 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0420 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Kabul, December 31, BAKHTAR — One hundred sixty-eight armed counter-revolutionaries along with their ring leaders

linked with Gulbuddin criminal band were exterminated and 21 of them injured by the successful operation of the security forces of the DRA, Herat and Ningarhar Provinces bordering Iran and Pakistan respectively.

Ninety assorted light weapons, 6 rocket launchers, 4 mortars, 3 recoilless artilleries, two heavy machine guns, 102 mines, 6 packages of poisonous chemical materials, 60 kg of explosive materials, and lots of anti-state propaganda leaflets were confiscated from the bandits by the Armed Forces. Fifty-eight counter-revolutionaries were captured along with 16 various assorted light-weapons, 2 heavy machine guns, 2 rocket launchers, 41 anti-tank mines, 50 hand grenades, 6200 bullets and a depot of food stuff and medicine as well.

SPA: Mujahidin Down Soviet Helicopter; Pilots Killed
GF011348 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1135 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Islamabad, 1 Jan (SPA) — The mujahidin shot down a Soviet helicopter in Wardak Province last week killing its two pilots. The Afghan News Agency reported that the mujahidin managed to kill or wound 100 Soviet forces in a lightning attack on 26 December against a Soviet base near Qandahar airport. The agency pointed out that the Afghan mujahidin used missiles and mortars in their attack on the Soviet base.

Sri Lanka Urged To Consider TULF Proposals

*BK311259 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT
31 Dec 85*

[Text] India has urged Sri Lanka to give a careful consideration to the proposals of the Tamil United Liberation Front on the ethnic question. This has been conveyed to President Jayewardene by the Indian high commissioner in Colombo, Mr J.N. Dixit. Mr Dixit reiterated India's commitment to help find a peaceful, negotiated settlement and its keen desire to devise a framework for a solution to the problem. The high commissioner told the Sri Lankan president about India's anxiety over recurring violence involving civilian population and in this context he clarified some recent statements made by the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, on Sri Lankan affair.

Mr Jayewardene assured Mr Dixit that Sri Lanka is equally anxious to find a peaceful solution and bring violence to an end. He said the latest TULF proposals are being considered and that he is willing to continue Indo-Sri Lankan cooperation in resolving the issue.

Suspected Sikh Militants Kill 2 in Punjab

HK311237 Hong Kong AFP in English 1204 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] New Delhi, Dec 31 (AFP) — Suspected Sikh militants have shot and killed two people in Punjab, the PRESS TRUST of INDIA (PTI) said today.

The gunmen opened fire on three people travelling by moped near the village of Dunia Sandhu late yesterday, PTI said, quoting District Superintendent of Police Parmanand. One man was killed instantly and the second died on the way to hospital. One of the dead was identified as local resident Harjit Singh.

Earlier press reports have said that more than 30 people had been killed by suspected Sikh militants in the state in the three months since the moderate Sikh Akali Dal party won a state election and took over government of the troubled state on the Pakistan border. The elections followed a peace accord between the moderates in the Sikh-dominated state and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, but the militants rejected the accord and have been pressing for secession of the state.

Policeman Killed by Suspected Terrorists

*BK020259 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT
2 Jan 86*

[Text] In Punjab, one constable was shot dead and another seriously injured by five suspected terrorists while traveling in a bus near (Dolwad) village in Patiala District yesterday evening. According to a police spokesman in Chandigarh, the two constables were on guard duty. The bus was on its way from Ludhiana to Patiala. The spokesman said that the assailants escaped after looting the passengers. They also took away the Stenguns of the guards.

Assam Home Minister Says Situation Normal in State

*BK010309 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT
1 Jan 86*

[Text] The Assam home minister, Mr Bhrigu Phukan, has said the center has been requested to expedite construction of barbed wire fencing on the Assam-Bangladesh border. He told newsmen in Guwahati that there is no report of infiltration from across the border following the strengthening of the security measures. Mr Phukan said the law and order situation in the state is normal and is being monitored at the highest level.

President Addresses Parliament on End to Martial Law
BK310616 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0515 GMT
 30 Dec 85

[Address by Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq to joint session of Parliament in Islamabad on 30 December — live]

[Text] Mr Speaker, peace be upon you. According to the law of nature the sun rises every day and sets after a specific period. However, there are times when the sun brings along the message of days which leave permanent imprints on the history of nations. Such a day dawned on the 5th of July 1977, when the Pakistani Armed Forces had to assume the country's administration for the sake of its safety, security, and law and order. A similar memorable day occurs today, when martial law is being lifted. [applause]

The period between the imposition and lifting of martial law is debated more by the people than the period of democracy, so the present martial law period will always remain a topic of debate. Time — or future historians — will be the final judges of what we lost or gained during this period, of where we lagged behind and in which sectors we made progress, of where we made mistakes and where proper decisions were made. However, I personally am very satisfied. My conscience is satisfied, my heart is satisfied, and my intellect is satisfied because the decisions we made during this period were made with sincerity of heart and purpose. All our decisions were above personal interest, and they were correct in our minds. I thank God that with his blessings our decisions proved correct as well, making a positive impact on the country and the nation. It is my belief — or rather faith — that we could not have had God's blessings if we were not sincere in our decisions. Had we no blessing from God, we could probably not have survived with dignity and honor for even 8 and 1/2 days, much less 8 and 1/2 years.

Besides God's blessings, our most precious asset was the cooperation of the Pakistani people, as it would have been impossible to take any step or to implement any policy without their cooperation. With this support we have arrived at today's destination. Now, while standing at the threshold of democracy, if we try to have a bird's eye view of the last 8 to 8 and 1/2 years, I personally see cause for satisfaction. Now [word indistinct] of satisfaction, I see more success and less failure. I see more flowers than thorns, particularly when I compare the situation in 1977 with that of 1985. I see a better situation in various ways. It is necessary to look at the first half of 1977 to have a proper perspective of today's situation, since we often forget things that should not be forgotten.

You might recall that 1977 brought the good news of general elections. Dates for national and provincial elections were announced in January. The nation, then anxious to use its right to franchise, was happy with the announcement. It began actively participating in campaigning. National Assembly elections were held on 7 March. It was when the unofficial results of the elections came that the tremendous fraud committed against the people in the name of elections was revealed. There was large-scale rigging of the elections under a premeditated plan with the patronage of the government. The nation was exploited to achieve a desired result in the elections. [applause] We considered this to

be a massive deception and saw it as an insult to our right to franchise.

Therefore, the provincial elections of 10 March were boycotted, and a campaign was launched to express our grief and anguish. Various modes of protest were used and the people in groups took to the streets. Gradually this political movement transformed into a movement for the introduction of an Islamic system. Calls were made from mosques for prayers, protests were made from every nook and corner of the country, and people in general enthusiastically started joining the Islamic movement.

The government at that time — which called itself the people's government — tried to crush this people's movement by force. It fully used the law enforcement services. It did not even refrain from using Pakistan's Armed Forces and imposed martial law in three major cities to crush the people's movement. I was only the chief of Army staff then. Relying on God Almighty at that difficult time, I strictly adhered to my belief that the role of Pakistan's armed forces is to carry out the orders of the government in power and not [words indistinct] type of government. Its role was to serve the people and strengthen the hands of its representative government. That is why we obeyed the orders of the government at that time and fired shots under its order. The fact is that we took much criticism for this attitude. But you should commend the patriotism of the Pakistani Armed Forces for adopting this enviable attitude from March to June 1977. You should pay tribute to these soldiers' spirit of service to the nation — they fully tried to save the country from the internal chaos. You should salute these sons of the nation for not allowing their feelings and sentiments to interfere with the discharge of their duties and that they took on this delicate and heavy responsibility.

The events took a bad turn and the situation went from bad to worse. The darkness deepened and the ray of light dimmed. Everyone began to believe that the government at that time was, perhaps, even willing to risk the country's security to stay in power. There was a valid opportunity for military intervention, but we refrained because we still believed that the role of the armed forces was not to govern. That is why I repeatedly apprised the prime minister then — sometime individually and sometimes with my colleagues — of my apprehension, but in vain. In contrast, the government began supplying arms to its political workers and in retaliation the opposition also began arming its volunteers; thus, preparations were being made to pit brother against brother. Arrangements were being made to ruin Pakistan. Peaceful citizens began to feel insecure and Pakistan's future looked a little [word indistinct].

The Armed Forces could not have overlooked such a situation. Therefore, we felt that if a civil war started and at the last moment Pakistan's Armed Forces were given responsibility to control the situation, or if it had to act of its own after seeing a bloodbath in the country, then it would be impossible to control the situation. That is why we once again asked the prime minister and the government for an immediate, just political solution to the political problem because it was in the nation's interest, it was the need of the time. We also said that if this did not happen and if the situation continued to deteriorate, then Pakistan's Armed Forces would be forced to use its military option. For reasons

unknown the government had [word indistinct] on something that it did not pay attention to our requests. The situation further deteriorated, lives were lost, Pakistan's foundations were shaken and finally the Pakistani Armed Forces were forced to take the reins of the country on 5 July 1977. The action was totally appropriate and timely, and an explosive situation was defused.

The immediate reaction was very positive. The people, who had been harassed by the disturbances, sighed with relief. They celebrated in the streets, feasted and distributed sweets and garlands to the soldiers, and said thanksgiving prayers. This is not mere boasting, but a very real picture of that period which you witnessed. You recall every moment of that time in great detail, as its impression is imprinted on your hearts. I feel it is very necessary to keep them fresh.

Our action satisfied all those who invited Pakistan's armed forces to intervene as well as all those who were tauntingly accusing it of treason. The action pleased those who wanted a restoration of normalcy to everyday life and those who wanted to get rid of a cruel and contemptuous government. If you could see the mail I received at General Headquarters at that time, you would be astounded that the people sent in thousands of congratulatory letters, hundreds of telegrams, and made innumerable telephone calls. In their messages they commended the military action and gave us their trust.

After this action, a military government assumed power and ran the country for 8 and 1/2 years. Leaving aside the debate on its performance, it is an irrefutable fact that during this period the process of Islamization was initiated for the first time in the country, and the zakat and usher [tithe] system was introduced. The ordained system of punishment was enforced. The federal shariat court was established. The system of prayers was introduced. Interest-free banking and interest-free loans were introduced. Preparations for an Islamic system of jurisprudence were finalized and the nation for the first time seriously pursued its goal. During this period the people were enlightened with national spirit and Pakistanism. The honor and dignity of others were respected during this period. No one was insulted, nobody's wife or daughter was kidnapped, no (?) torture camp was opened, and opponent's doors were not knocked down at midnight. We, in fact, inducted honesty into politics. Honesty was made the yardstick of glory and the glory of honesty was placed above all other glories. This was one aspect of past analyses.

I want to present two more aspects of this analyses so that you can decide on a comparative basis what the country gained or lost during martial law. When we assumed administration in 1977 the country's economy was in ruins. Industrial production had declined. Hundreds of thousands of tons of sugarcane were being imported. The national bank was nearly empty and foreign exchange reserves were nearly exhausted. Factories were closed and workshops were locked, and due to nationalization private investment had come to a halt. The money was being sent overseas. Farmers were discouraged because they were not getting remuneration for their labor. Workers were being exploited by luring them with false promises. Educational institutions had become a political arena. The people were feeling insecure. Pakistan's international prestige had declined and the people were apprehensive about Pakistan's future, may God forbid.

I do not claim that we completely changed the country or eliminated poverty or brought prosperity all around. But I am sure that with the mercy and grace of God the situation is far better. The national economy has been revived and national production is much better in comparison to other Third World states. Farmers are confident in their future and are producing hundreds of thousands more cotton bales than before. As a result of their hard work rice is being exported. Our country, with the mercy and grace of God, has become self-sufficient on the food front. The private sector's confidence has been largely restored. Foreign industrialists are also investing in Pakistan. New industries are being set up. Pakistani workers imbued with spirit of patriotism are working day and night and increasing national production by rising above political affiliations. Foreign trade has improved and exports have increased. Foreign exchange reserves have also increased. Moreover, Pakistan's prestige overseas has increased. Pakistan has played a more effective and lasting role in the Islamic conference. Old friendships have been strengthened during this period and new friends have been formed. Pakistan became a member of the Nonaligned Movement and is a founding member of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. Favorable trends have been created for improving relations with our neighbors. The country's defenses have been strengthened and now, with God's mercy and grace, the people of Pakistan earn their livings in a sense of security and, I believe, sleep without worries. They openly embrace Islam and are proud of being Pakistanis.

The third impression I want to present to you is about politics and democracy. When we took the reins of government the roots of democracy at the local level were finished. Assemblies had lost their representative role and the people were protesting against them in the streets. Elections had lost their sacredness and the people were demanding new elections under the supervision of the armed forces and judiciary. Dictatorship was imposed in the name of democracy. The constitution they made was trampled upon by themselves. The highest institution of the country — the office of the president of the nation — had become a target of ridicule. Islam was separated from democracy and the Constitution. Difference of opinion was considered an unpardonable crime. Vanadism, terrorism, and obscenity had become part of day-to-day politics. Islam and those practicing it were ridiculed. Remaining in power at all cost had become a matter of ego. This was all done by a government that called itself the people's government.

Now, take a quick look at the performance of my government, which is said to be an individual's government, but which lovers of democracy call a dictatorship. Our constitutional, though nonrepresentative, government served the cause of democracy to the extent possible. Local bodies were revived after a long 15-year period. Two free and fair elections to local bodies were held and these institutions have played an important role in national progress and solidarity. Elections to the provincial assemblies, National Assembly and Senate were held, and these elections were so peaceful, free, and fair that the whole world praised it. As a result of these elections, democratic institutions have been set up and a civilian government has been formed.

Several amendments were made to the Constitution to end individual dictatorship and to make it consistent with Islam; and

important steps are still under way to further Islamize it. Freedom of the press is very important for the promotion of democracy. I can claim that during the 8 years, the freedom given to newspapers, journals, and magazines by us was probably greater than that which they enjoyed even during a democratic period. Despite being the government of an individual, we have always acted after consultation with others. We have respected others' views and have not made any issue a matter of ego. We have not made any work a matter of personal prestige. We have made all decisions according to my intelligence, keeping above personal prestige and interests. Moreover, despite enjoying total authority, I did not impose my personal views on the country and nation during these 8 years. Of course, I made my likes and dislikes known, but did not dictate them to anyone. For example, my ideas on the role of political parties in an Islamic society are very clear. But I left the decision on it to this house. Therefore, if the elected representatives of the people want to establish a government system on a party basis, they are free to do so. However, I will discuss some aspects of this after a short while.

Similarly, in December 1984, the people elected me the president of the country through a country-wide referendum. I will expand on this a little later. I was given complete authority to run the country's administration, including amendment to the Constitution. But when this house made further amendments to my amendments, then I gladly accepted the house's verdict. This house is elected by the people. This house is the voice of the people. It is a manifestation of the power of the people. We have respected its opinion in the past, and God willing, we will always do so in future. [applause]

There are some other similar instances that are well known to you. What I would like to say here is only that I do not wish to have a flower bouquet from you for dragging the country out of destruction and putting it on the edge of safety, for saving the country from economic bankruptcy and to leading it into economic stability, for eradicating obscenity from the country and putting the country on the track of Islam, for introducing democracy to the people reeling under the yoke of dictatorship, and for polishing and shining Pakistan's image. I do not ask for [word indistinct] of appreciation from you. I do not ask you to grant me a high position in history. But I would like to point out that Pakistan would have had a different fate if martial law had not been imposed. I am not boasting here.

Let me present some proof. I hope you are fully aware of it, but I would like to cite a brief excerpt from the Pakistan Supreme Court verdict. Probably you are unaware of it despite fully knowing it. Let me cite a small paragraph from the Supreme Court verdict. The Supreme Court writes in its judgment: "It has already been seen that the conditions culminating in the proclamation of martial law on the 5th July 1977 were so grave that the very existence of the country was threatened, that chaos and bloodshed was apprehended, and there was complete erosion of the constitutional authority of the federal government, leave alone that of the various provincial governments. The situation had indeed deteriorated to such an extent that it justified the extraconstitutional steps resulting in the suspension of certain parts of the constitution itself by the armed forces". [passage in quotation marks read in English] I hope that there will be no need for anything else to explain this. [applause] I would like to state

that if there was no martial law, Islam could hardly have a position in the country. Pakistan would not have enjoyed this prestige if martial law did not exist.

Praising martial law should not be construed to mean that I like to give it the status of a permanent political system. Not at all, never, may God not do so. I have made hundreds of written and verbal speeches since 5 July 1977. Would you have a look at all of them? I never considered martial law as a permanent solution to the country's problems. I never termed it a substitute for the democratic system. I never urged that it be adopted permanently. I always considered it the last weapon for national security. I gave it the status of a lifesaving drug for the patient. I never viewed it as the patients' daily diet, never considered martial law's [word indistinct] as the (?parallel) to political [word indistinct]. Had we considered martial law a substitute for democracy, we would never have struck upon the path by which we have arrived at this destination.

Mr Speaker, with you as the intermediary, I want to draw the House's attention to the fact that for the first time in this country or anywhere on the Asian continent, democracy is being born out of the womb of martial law [applause] while in history, martial law and democracy are considered contradictory to each other, and it is said that fire and water can never become one and the same. But we have transformed the fire and water into steam under a premeditated scheme that has brought the country's vehicle to the station of democracy. The scheme was announced by me at this very hall on 12 August 1983 before the then Federal Advisory Council when I promised the nation that there would be four elections during the next 18 months and the election process would be completed by 23 March 1985, God willing. My sincere announcement was also taken as a chess player's gambit. People with vested interests created apprehensions and misgivings and alleged that the government would never implement the program; elections would never be held because the real intention of the government was only to prolong martial law. But you witnessed — the entire world as well as the opponents and rivals witnessed — that elections were held and held in a peaceful and fair manner. People in large numbers took part in them and freely exercised their right to vote. People with vested interests suffered a disgrace. You won, with the grace of God, and assemblies were formed by the scheduled date, the Senate was constituted, civilian governments were set up, and Pakistan's Armed Forces accomplished their promise. Thank God. [applause]

These assemblies, this Senate, and this democratic court are the custodians of our future. They are the message of a new dawn. They are the harbinger of the current era. The nation holds high hopes for them, and I believe that these organizations will fully fulfill the nation's aspirations. Complete Islamic democracy will be established in our beloved motherland, may God the Almighty do so.

The credit for holding free and honest elections in a peaceful atmosphere will go to the military government. Being the head of this government, I openly acknowledge the fact that the feat could not have been accomplished without the help of Pakistan's Armed Forces, the Pakistan Election Commission and its personnel, relevant federal ministries, and provincial administrations and governors. I pay tribute to all of them and assure them that

whenever a future historian mentions these fair elections he will always refer to these organizations and personnel with respect and reverence because these elections restored the sanctity of elections, enhanced the prestige of the nation, opened the path of democracy, and were appreciated by all, both inside and outside the country.

I would like to thank the majority of [word indistinct] the country's population, I mean, the women of Pakistan, for they have bestowed on me their cooperation during the elections and referendum and during the last 8 years. It is my firm conviction that in the present age, no noteworthy deed can be accomplished without the wholehearted participation and cooperation of women. [applause] Women are not the queens of the house, they are the rulers of the country as well. I honestly respect them, [applause] and congratulate them for playing their wholehearted and positive role in the contemporary period. Similarly, I consider traders, laborers, farmers, industrialists, [word indistinct] members of minorities, the administration, political organizations, statesmen and workers, members of local bodies, members of the National Assembly and provincial assemblies and former members of the Federal Advisory Council, and mass media organizations deserving thanks as they extended their cooperation to us at every step and extended help to bring the country to the present destination. I also extend my thanks to all the officers of the Pakistani Government, sirdars, and youths as they not only fully supported their Armed Forces chiefs, but also helped the civil administration at every stage according to my guidance. The issue is to protect the countrymen stranded in [words indistinct] holding elections. they responded to my call every time and at every occasion and helped me openly discretely, and directly and indirectly and sailed the country's ship to the shore. [applause] At the same time, I extend my gratitude especially to the respected ulema, revered priests and imams of mosques and Islamic intellectuals as they have guided me from the laying of the foundation of Islamization until the establishment of its structure in the country, given me direction on various important theological and religious issues, and made me worthy of doing what I have been able to do so far. If the Islamization process has been slower than expected, then they should not be blamed; the fault is mine.

Mr Speaker, now something about the future. The first and basic thing I would like to clarify to the members of the Federal Advisory Council — the parliament members — is that the dawn of a complete democratic era with the lifting of martial law is a part of the continuing process initiated earlier. This is neither an inauguration of a new government in the same sense as the one in 1947 when a new local government came to power with the departure of the foreign administrators nor is it a new government in the same sense as the so-called democratic government that came to power after the lifting of 1971 martial law. Nor in the sense when a military government assumed office after a civilian government in 1977. With the end of the past era another era was in the process of creation. One system was introduced after the end of other. One head of state or government rolled up his bed and made accommodation for others. The present democratic system that is coming into existence at the end of 1985 is not contrary to or standing in rivalry with the former system. In fact, it is the expanding process of the same system and the same policy that have been prevalent in the country for the last few

years. Today the martial law era is ending. The military government is rolling up its bed, but the process of Islamization initiated earlier will, God willing, continue. [applause]

The country's new direction, which has been determined according to its basic ideology, will, God willing, continue, and the policies being implemented both in the internal and external relations in the interests of the country will continue. Of course, the authority to revise, correct, and modify these policies will be vested with the this competent house and the cabinet formed out of it and its head — the prime minister. But no revolutionary changes in these policies should be expected. The president of the country himself is the symbol or guarantee of this continuity and consistency who was accorded the vote of confidence of the people during the 1984 referendum. I would like to assure the people who voted for me that the objective for which they reposed their confidence in me a year ago will never be left behind and I will try, God willing, to fulfill under any circumstances the responsibilities they have given me through direct franchise [applause]

In reference to the future, what I would like to apprise you of second is that with our intelligence and after deliberations we decided to hold at least the first elections on a nonparty basis, and we held these elections on a nonparty basis, and you actively participated in them. I hope that whatever decision you make in the light of your intellect, prudence, and experience will be in the interest of the country and the nation.

Before I draw my remark to its logical conclusion, and keeping aside the discussion on how far the Islamic perspective has influenced it, I would like to draw your attention for a moment to the past. You might recall that a system based on political parties was operative between 1947 and 1958 in our dear homeland. It is not necessary that you should agree with the points being presented to you by me. I am speaking in the manner you have noticed in some papers when at the head of a column the editor says that the views expressed below are not necessarily those of the editor and the management of the newspaper. You too need not agree with me. I am only going to present a small page of history and my perception of it. Maybe I am wrong. You might recall that a system based on political parties was operative in the beloved homeland between 1947 and 1958. It was the result of this manner of [conducting] politics that martial law was first imposed on the country. Whether you believe it or not, you have complete right to differ. This martial law tried to wear the garb of democracy. So it took the help of a political party. But it was a party that did not have roots in the people. Many more political parties came into confrontation with this party, and the political arena became so turbulent that the country became a victim of another crisis, and the second martial law was imposed.

During the second martial law, the military government held free and fair elections as a result of which a confrontation between two political parties started, and the lust for power made some people so blind that the country split into two. After this, in 1972, it was again the era of political parties for the fourth time, and once again there was such chaos that for the third time martial law was imposed on the country. This is a strange coincidence, I would rather call it good chance, that this martial law regime held nonparty elections and as a result of this election a nonparty

[station apparently becomes unheard for 2 seconds]. Such is the competence of this house that after continuous effort during the last 8 months it made the country, the nation, and me so capable that I am going to withdraw martial law today. [applause] Thank you. [applause]

I would like to give a brief analysis. I will have reason to be proud if you agree with it, and if you do not, then you will have the complete freedom to do so. I would like to state that a nonparty house after the nonparty elections cleared the way so much that martial law is about to go. [applause] The point that I would like to make is that the political parties who consider themselves as the fully eligible and rightful representatives of politics are sitting outside and are waiting for a chance to come into power. [applause] What I would like to state for your service is that I hope that this house with its expedience, experience, and prudence will make decisions in the interest of the nation and country.

Now I am leaving the decision on whether it will be more suitable for the country to have a system of political parties or a nonparty system to you. Of course, I would suggest that you should comprehend the delicacy of the situation, refrain from taking any hasty action, and take every step only after proper consideration because the country's reins are now in your hands. You now enjoy the authority. If you must restore the parties, then do so by all means. But before you include them in the democratic era, make them democratic first, and consider how to make politics here free from violence. Why should we not adopt some methods under which the politicians can maintain contact with the people while at the same time ridding the country of meetings and demonstrations? The politics of meetings and demonstrations gave us nothing in the past except disturbances, chaos, and terrorism. So I feel that meetings and demonstrations should be avoided and parties should be organized that have their roots in the people. To do this the parties have to make a place for themselves in the hearts of people; it cannot be achieved from outside. This is possible only when the political party leaders are statesmen in a real sense and are capable of fulfilling the responsibilities of leading the people.

Very often people's problems are mentioned in this context. We also paid attention to the people's problems during the last 8 years. Your again have the right to differ here. But I must present my observation to you. I feel that people want Islamization, they want the opportunities to earn a living by fair means, they want protection of their women and houses, they want educational facilities for their children and medical benefits for their spouses. The people seek to get rid of price hikes, corruption, bribery, hoarding of essential items and nepotism. We are not going to debate how far we solved these problems during the 8 years. The cardinal point is how you perceive the people's problems as the elected representatives of the people and how you want to solve them. Would you excuse me? Is it your duty to let people indulge in just or unjust activities; or to protect an offender from the clutches of the law; or to provide a job to an ineligible person; or to deprive others of their rights and grant them to your own relatives, friends, and voters? I hope you cannot think like this. You will realize your position, you will refrain from recommending something unjust and will work to promote high values in the country. May God support and help you.

A similar aspect deserving attention is that there are three levels of elected representatives of the people in the country at present: the local level, provincial level, and national level, that is, federal level. It is very necessary to determine their authority and resources, otherwise what is happening now is that provincial-level leaders are engaged in [words indistinct], road construction and repairing school buildings. National-level leaders are out to get funds allocated for developmental activities in their respective areas. Councilors who were elected basically to solve local problems and to implement local development plans are lagging somewhat behind in this race. The outcome of this three-sided tug-of-war is that developmental activities slowed down considerably during the last 8 months compared to the last 8 years. I request that you define the jurisdiction of the national, provincial, and local bodies to expedite developmental activities.

What I would like to state next in reference to the future is that those who did not take part in the February 1985 general elections have lost a rare opportunity. They will have to wait now until the next elections. The vehicle of time never stops for anyone, nor has it any reverse gear which can turn it back. It has only one direction and always keeps running in its fixed direction at its own pace. If anyone tries to pull the vehicle of democracy from its track for his selfish interest, he will have to face exemplary consequences. [applause]

Promotion of democracy requires mutual understanding, tolerance, and forbearance. So if you want to foster democracy in the country, then you should not make any issue a matter of ego. Do not try to be omniscient. Give the viewpoints of others a chance despite your complete conviction regarding your ideology and thought. Refrain from confrontation, because differences and confrontation do not solve problems, they further complicate further. If a tendency to do whatever comes to mind develops within the people who enjoy democratic thought, this opens the door for nondemocratic forces.

Against this background the last point is that martial law has been imposed in the country several times. We must think dispassionately about why it often happens, about how and why the situation was created that led to the imposition of martial law. Think a little. Who paves the way for martial law? Who creates a political vacuum? I personally feel that the main causes of martial law are internal chaos, bickering among people, disturbances and anarchy which then threaten the security of life, property, and the honor of peace-loving citizens. As a result, clashes occur and people's property is endangered. So I suggest you take a lesson from our history and strengthen democratic institutions as much as possible.

We should not repeat past mistakes. We should avoid confrontation and disturbances. We should not put the security, peace, and tranquillity of our beloved motherland in danger. Nobility and maturity should be displayed in politics. I am telling you from my experience that this is the only way to avoid future martial law. I am fully confident that the politicians in this house and outside as well as those in this country and outside listening to my speech will pay attention to my suggestions. If they are really supporters of democracy, then they will provide an opportunity for democracy to be promoted in the country and will refrain from doing anything to derail the country as in the past.

Mr Speaker, with the announcement lifting martial law today, several orders are being promulgated. Under one of the orders, the present constitution with all its clauses is being fully restored. [applause] Under the second order, the chief martial law administrator's prerogative enabling him to set up military courts has been suspended. Therefore, military courts have been abolished and all martial law offices have been closed with immediate effect. And all martial law orders and regulations have been abrogated except those few that have already been given constitutional protection. [applause] Under the third order, the cases which are still pending in military courts have been transferred to relevant civil courts. Under another order, the Federal Inspection Commission has been changed into the prime minister's inspection commission, and now this organization will be working under the supervision of the prime minister. Under the fourth and most important order, the presidential declaration of 5 July 1977, that is, the President's Proclamation of 5 July 1977, has been abolished with immediate effect. [applause] With the lifting of martial law, three of the four provincial governors are resigning from their positions with dignity and honor today. [Applause] Our fourth colleague will continue to fulfill the responsibilities of the governor after retiring from the Armed Forces. May God make him successful. I extend my sincere thanks to all four governors and my old colleagues for their long-time association with me and for guiding me in various important and delicate situations. They helped me in taking the country and the nation to the present democratic goal.

I know, with the celebrations in some houses on the announcement of lifting martial law misgivings will also arise in the minds of some peace-loving people. They will think about whether their life and property will remain safe; whether they will be insulted in public; whether there will be disturbances; whether schools, colleges, and universities will close or strikes will begin in industries or the peace and tranquillity of peace-loving people will be hampered. I am assuring them that the civilian government to whom we are transferring the authority is, by the grace of God, a government of noble soul, and its head Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo is an experienced politician. [applause] He is an experienced politician and a noble person. He knows to respect others and he himself commands respect. Some of his colleagues are very accomplished and intelligent. They have all the country's resources. I am confident that they will surely, God willing, be successful in removing your apprehensions and maintaining law and order in the country and will fully come up to the expectations of the country and the nation, God willing.

I would like to add in this context that the government has completed all precautionary steps. I am emphasizing the fact again that we conducted the elections, established democratic bodies, formed civil governments and entrusted them with all authority. Now it is their job to run the country's affairs in the best possible manner, accelerate the process of Islamization, and foster democracy.

Keeping aside the discussion on who says what about our 8 year's of government, I do not hesitate to say that Pakistani society's moral foundations were strengthened during that period, women's respect and dignity enhanced, and noble values were accepted in society. I understand that if anyone in the history recalls this period, he will remember it for our promotion of moral

values in the Pakistani nation. We made attempts to create a conducive atmosphere to promote them so that Pakistan can emerge as a glowing example of ethics, respect for people, and dignity and grandeur. A thinker says that whether it is a nation or an individual, his lasting strength is only his moral capital.

While there are a number of successes that are reason for my satisfaction, there are also some sorrows in my heart. The biggest grief is that despite having the authority and the time given by God, I failed to root out completely the cancer of corruption and bribery from the society. The grief is all the more intense because ours is an Islamic ideological state, we are believers of Islam, and we feel proud of being the followers of the last prophet, may peace and God's blessings be upon him. But we do not hesitate to either give or take bribes, irrespective of any individual or department. Look at the officer and the subordinate. There is hardly any lucky person or organization free from this curse. So, I am giving the task which we failed to accomplish to the new government and expecting that it will accelerate the Islamization process in accordance with its priorities so as to abolish non-Islamic values, root out corruption and bribery, take forward the system of Islamic taxation and tithe system, and establish the Islamic judicial system.

Illiteracy should be eradicated from the country and employment opportunities should be provided to educate youths. Integrity between various regions and sections of the country should be promoted, thereby stabilizing the foundations of the beloved motherland. Special attention should be paid to the help of needy, poor, orphans, widows, and destitutes.

I would like to draw your attention to one more topic. You too have your special attention to it, the government is also paying attention to it. You and I have thought over it several times. But I would like to state again that it should have an important place in your program of action for the future or your manifesto — that is, the constitution. It is an Islamic ideological country. We call our country an Islamic state. What is the first pillar of Islam? God told the beloved prophet, read. *Iqra' Bi Ismi Rabbikallazi* [read with the name of God]. There are also a number of contradictions in our country.

On the one hand, we are taking ourselves to the path of progress at such a fast speed that we cannot do anything in this regard except thank God. On the other hand, when we look around, we see people who are called giants, but they are demons in their respective fields. On the one hand we have illiterate persons, on the other we have Nobel laureates. But despite this, if we like to achieve prosperity in the country and nation, then we have no resources other than education. [applause]

Think about the country with only a 27 percent literacy rate. What is called literate is that you will only be able to write your name. We do not consider the quality of thoughtfulness as an essential factor for a literate person. Only 27 percent of the population is literate. What about the women, who constitute 50 percent of the population and who play a pivotal role in bringing about changes in society? Their literacy rate is only 13 percent. Only 13 women out of 100 are literate while 87 of them are illiterate. Now tell me how to pave the way for progress in this society. From my point of view, on the first page of our govern-

ment's priorities, where we put Islam, we should put education also because we cannot achieve anything without education. We are lagging behind so much in the educational sector that we are unable to pay attention to primary education today, to middle school education tomorrow, and then to secondary level education and to inspect the functioning of universities. For higher education we have no time at all. From my point of view, we have to launch a three-pronged offensive for this crusade [jihad]. There should be avenues of education above the primary level, for higher education and for the middle level, which should not produce educated unemployed, but educated artisans capable of earning their livelihood themselves. [applause]

I would also like to tell you that in the field of education, so much has been done in our neighboring countries. The literacy rate of Iran is five times higher than ours. Look at our other neighboring countries. The literacy rate in China is six times higher than ours. Among other countries — India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Indonesia — we have the lowest literacy rate. In this connection I would like to request the government that while implementing the policy of education it should consult not only those who call themselves educationists but also all those people in the country who can contribute something or other in this regard. I would like to draw your attention to one of our neighboring countries which published a white paper on educational policy a year ago. The white paper presented so many controversial points that anyone who would read it would be provoked to give his opinion. Today they say that they have received so many suggestions that it may take one more year. We will definitely take this much time. After one year we will formulate a policy that will be accepted by the people, specialists, and educationists. After its acceptance by the people there should be such an impact that from the educational institutions the best products will pour out.

I would humbly request the prime minister to make the government — both federal and provincial — pay much attention to education. Within a few years there must be remarkable progress in education. We should be able to reach the range of at least 30 percent if not more from the existing 27 percent literacy rate. May God grant us success.

Here I would also like to draw your attention slightly toward foreign policy. In the past few days, there have been major discussions on foreign affairs. With the support of the members of the Parliament and the people, the government's foreign policy was considered successful. Therefore, I have nothing more to say in this connection. Of course, in the service of all the people of the country, both within and outside the house, I would surely like to make a few points. My first point is, as I told you a few days ago, foreign policy depends on the stability of the country. If there is stability, unity, solidarity, integrity, and harmony inside the country, then you can be sure that your foreign policy will function well and you can be proud of it. If there is anarchy in the country, then your foreign policy will never be successful although you call yourselves highly qualified legal experts and specialists. Therefore, credit for the performance of the last 8 years goes to those (?orders) that established not only continuity but stability in the country, by which we have become so competent to have the foreign policy today that you discussed for 5 days. By the grace of God, it is beneficial to the country and the people.

It is supported by the country and the people. You also fully supported it. I believe that, by means of your proposals and recommendations, it can be further improved. But the most important thing is that the country must be internally stable and there should be continuity, unity, and harmony.

What I would like to state besides this is that most of the people ask what is the nature of our relations. What do we gain from that country with which we have relations? We have relations with that country, so how it can help us? In this context, I have always stated vociferously and repeat it today that so far as defense relations are concerned, no one can defend a country or nation until it is geared to defend itself. [applause] So, you can expect moral support from the Islamic countries. If a country is capable of providing you with financial or other aid, do not hesitate to take it. But the main point is that no one will care for you until you stand on your own feet. From my point of view, it is wrong to think even about who will come to help Pakistan overcome its difficulties if it runs into trouble, God forbid. Are the 85 million people dead? Are we like the straw in the wind that anyone can blow us off? By the grace of God, we are Muslims and support Islam. If God establishes unity in us and makes us capable of meeting the country's defense needs, then you will not have to look to anyone. [applause]

Therefore I respectfully request you not to think of who is giving us what when you look at foreign policy. Being an Islamic state, if we have anything by the grace of God, we should say what we are giving to others. At the same time, we have to stand on our own feet for the country's defense because, by the grace of God, we do not lack in anything; if anything is lacking then we probably do not have complete unity. There might be some hurdles in the path of unity. If we achieve this unity, Pakistan will then, by the grace of God, have no apprehensions at all. Therefore, I would like to state that the security atmosphere surrounding us is not very favorable. During the last 8 years, we pushed back the forces of conflict and confrontation and strengthened the forces of security. But we are not responsible for the external situation, nor do we control it. While running the affairs of the country, keep a vigil on the external situation, and keep the country protected from every external and internal danger.

Finally, I would like to discuss only one more point, that is the functioning of the assemblies. You have adopted the parliamentary system, and the parties play the central role in it. If you have to make the parliamentary system function and to [word indistinct] parties for this, you have to decide on it, and I hope that this house will do everything that will be in the interest of the nation and country. But I would like to state that democracy does not mean that you should come to the house in the morning and create an embarrassing situation for ministers by asking some questions during question hour. Democracy does not mean that you should make lengthy speeches; of course, there should be speeches as necessary. The people voted for you and elected you their leader. They gave you their cooperation with the hope that you will always guide them. Countries, particularly the developing ones — including Pakistan — have numerous problems, and it is not possible for a person or a few ministers to contain all of them. I would rather say that the 237 members of house — the National Assembly — the Senate members, members of all the

four provincial assemblies may overcome these problems if they always make efforts in this regard.

Mr Speaker, I requested in my last speech that this house be elected on a nonparty basis and nonpolitical procedures should be adopted to run it [applause]; maybe no work has been done on it yet. I do not want to make any proposal on what the future code of action will be. But what I suggest is that you may maintain the question time and the speeches. But there is a system well utilized by other developed Western countries. That is the system of consultation. Consultation does not mean that you should [word indistinct]. This can be achieved only when you set up your committees in both houses—the National Assembly and Senate. Implement your code of action through the committees because you cannot succeed until all your members delve to the depth of an issue and seek a solution to it. You have to assist the government and guide it. The government and the cabinet, led by the prime minister, are so busy that they cannot reach the bottom of everything, they need your assistance. You should form your committees in the National Assembly and the Senate, and I suggest that these committees not be headed by ministers. Elect your own members and protect [as heard] your ministers. [applause] I cannot have a comprehensive discussion on the committee's working in my speech today. But I know that there are figures in this house, this Federal Advisory Council, this Senate and National Assembly, who go to the Western countries and guesstimate to them how to run their committee system. They are present here now in this hall. Go and seek their assistance and consult with them, set up your committees, give the committees a chance, let them reach the bottom of problems, and then give them the resources and see how they solve the problems. I hope that, Mr Speaker, house leader Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo and Senate Chairman Mr Ghulam Ishaq will pay special attention to it and efforts will be made in the next sessions to consider necessary steps for the benefit of nation and country.

I would like to state regarding the last point which I mentioned before is that while running the affairs of the country you should keep vigil on the external situation as well and protect the country from every internal and external threat so that no one can say that we as a nation are not worthy of democracy, or that we can create crises but are not capable of solving them. I have firm faith in the capability of 90 million people. I am proud of their spirit of independence. I have complete confidence in their sense of democracy. I am entrusting the country's steering wheel to them

and announcing the lifting of martial law before these distinguished guests immediately after the end of my speech today, the 30th December 1985. Thank God. [applause]

I seek your permission to conclude my speech and would like to call you to salute the founders of Pakistan, the martyrs of the independence movement, the people imbued with the spirit of independence and the custodians of democracy. Long live Pakistan and may the era of democracy endure. May peace and the blessings of God be upon you. [applause]

Parties React To Lifting of Martial Law

*BK311359 Delhi General Overseas Service in English
1330 GMT 31 Dec 85*

[Text] The leader of the National Democratic Party of Pakistan, Khan Abdul Wali Khan, has maintained that the lifting of martial law [in Pakistan] does not mean reversion to the constitutional position as it existed in 1977. He said the eighth amendment passed by Parliament has practically abolished the parliamentary form of government and invested the president with dictatorial power.

Leaders of the banned Movement for Restoration of Democracy say the eighth constitutional amendment has not, in fact, lifted the martial law but reimposed after surgery.

Leaders of the Pakistan People's Party described the present assemblies as competent to run the affairs of the country.

Minister Rules Out Curb on Freedom of Expression

*BK010330 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT
1 Jan 86*

[Text] The present government has no intention of imposing any kind of restriction on the freedom of expression or the press thereby deviating from the Constitution. This was stated by Federal Information Minister Hamid Nasir Chatha last night. He said that the present government has not imposed any restriction on newspapers since its assumption of office 8 months ago and it will strictly adhere to this policy in the future as well.

BANGLADESH

Press Note Says Absentees Returning To Work

*BK311645 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
31 Dec 85*

[Text] In a number of government offices, all the absenting officers joined their duties today. A press note issued in Dhaka says following yesterday's government directive, attendance of engineers and agriculturalists in some offices were satisfactory, while in other offices cent [one hundred] percent attendance was noticed. In other offices also a number of officers have already joined and others are joining gradually.

The press note says the government, however, observes with regret that it has not been possible to mitigate the sufferings of patients in government hospitals due to (?reduced) attendance of the medical officers.

Emergency Hospitals Set Up

*BK020145 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0110 GMT
2 Jan 86*

[Text] The government has decided to set up field hospitals in three places in Dhaka City for attending emergency services. A press note issued in Dhaka last night says one such field hospital will be set up by the Army at the police control room at the Surawardy Udyan and the other at the police hospital, Rajarbagh. The third hospital will be set up by the BDR [Bangladesh Rifles] in Pilkhana. These field hospitals start operating from tomorrow.

Six officers of different offices and autonomous organizations have been removed from service. They are Mr M.H. Khan, additional chief engineer; Mr M.A. Karim, superintending engineer; Mr A. H. Molla, superintending engineer of Public Health Engineering; Mr Abdul Kasem, executive engineer of Water Development Board; Dr Nazrul Islam, medical officer, Tangail health complex; and Mirza Shafiq Ibrahim, senior officers, Bangladesh Silpa Rin Sngstha.

Opposition Groups Call For General Strike 5 Jan

HK011458 Hong Kong AFP in English 1442 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Dhaka, Jan 1 (AFP) — Three major opposition groupings today issued separate calls for a half day general strike in Dhaka on Sunday to push demands for an end to martial law. The strike calls were made at three separate rallies held by two alliances of 15 and seven parties and the right-wing fundamentalist Jamiat-Islami Party here.

The rallies were marking today's lifting of the ban on open political activities imposed by the military regime of President Hussain Mohammad Ershad ten months ago. Opposition leaders told the rallies that they must step up their agitation against Lieutenant-General Ershad who came to power in a bloodless coup in March 1982.

The opposition parties have issued a five-point demand for an end to martial law, the restoration of fundamental rights and the early holding of national polls under a neutral and caretaker government. Political activities were banned last March when Lt-Gen. Ershad tightened martial law regulations, after the opposition had said they would boycott elections he had planned.

The opposition alliances also extended support to striking professionals and textile workers who have been agitating for higher pay and benefits. Nearly 40,000 doctors, engineers and agricultural officials in public service have been on strike since December 22 to press for higher pay and benefits. Their action coincided with a strike by nearly 250,000 textile workers, also pressing for higher wages and benefits.

Police Raid Strikers' Headquarters

*BK020319 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT
2 Jan 86*

[Text] In Bangladesh, the 10-month-old ban on open political activities has been lifted. This was announced by President Ershad in Dhaka. Two major opposition parties held three separate rallies in the Bangladesh capital yesterday marking the resumption of political activities.

Reports say that lakhs of people attended the rally. The opposition alliance has announced a 1/2-day general strike in Dhaka on Sunday [5 January] to protest against martial law.

Mrs Hasina Wajed, an opposition leader, said she would launch a disobedience movement to force the government to restore democracy.

In the meantime, police have reportedly raided the headquarters of the professionals who are on strike. About 100 persons were detained in the raid in Dhaka. Their strike is in support of the demand for higher pay.

SRI LANKA

President Restores Rights to Mrs Bandaranaike

*BK011319 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT
1 Jan 86*

[Text] In a magnanimous gesture in the new year, President J.R. Jayewardene granted a free pardon to Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike and restored her civic rights. An order to this effect was signed by the president this morning.

Parliament revoked Mrs Bandaranaike's civic rights in October 1980 for 7 years. The president invoked Section 34 of the Constitution to restore the civic rights before the expiry of the prescribed period.

The president also granted an unconditional pardon to Nihal Jayewickrema, Dr M.A.M. Jalaldeen and posthumously to Felix R. Dias Bandaranaike, whose civic rights were revoked by Parliament.

Further Details*HK011430 Hong Kong AFP in English 1418 GMT 1 Jan 86*

[Text] Colombo, Jan 1 (AFP) — President Junius Jayewardene today restored the civic rights of his political archrival, Sirimavo Bandaranaike, leader of the single largest opposition party, an official announcement said. The surprise move came two years ahead of schedule and was Mr. Jayewardene's first official act of the new year. The announcement said Mr. Jayewardene had signed a document which granted a free pardon to the former prime minister, who still heads the Sri Lanka Freedom Party.

Mrs. Bandaranaike was stripped of her civic rights for seven years on October 16, 1980 after a presidential commission ruled that she had abused her power during her term as prime minister from 1970 to 1977. Mrs. Bandaranaike was the world's first woman prime minister and was elected president of the Non-aligned Movement in 1976.

She said after hearing of the pardon that the restoration of her civic rights was due to international pressure brought on Mr. Jayewardene. She added that she had never sought such a pardon, and that she regarded the restoration of her rights as the beginning of a major political change in the island but did not elaborate.

Similar free pardons were granted today to Mrs. Bandaranaike's justice minister and kinsman Felix Dias Bandaranaike who died last year, Justice Ministry Secretary Nihal Jayawickrema who held office during Mrs. Bandaranaike's regime, and Dr. Mohamed Jalladeen who was removed from Parliament in the present government on charges of corruption.

Bandaranaike Statement*HK020836 Hong Kong AFP in English 0812 GMT 2 Jan 86*

[By Neville de Silva]

[Text] Colombo, Jan 2 (AFP) — Former prime minister Sirima Bandaranaike is back on the political centre stage after President Junius Jayewardene restored her civic rights, and the question now is when she will re-enter parliament.

The world's first woman prime minister and leader of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), the main opposition group, is apparently in no hurry. "I don't want to get tied down in parliament. I am more interested in being out in the country campaigning," she told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today. She clearly suspects that tying her "down in parliament" was part of Mr. Jayewardene's strategy in his surprise move yesterday to restore her civic rights nearly two years ahead of time and open the doors for her return.

Mrs. Bandaranaike was disenfranchised and deprived of her seat in parliament following the findings of a special presidential commission. She was charged with abuse and misuse of power during her seven-year administration from 1970 and disenfranchised by parliament in October 1980 for seven years on the commission's findings.

Less than 24 hours after the presidential pardon restored her political rights, a jubilant Mrs. Bandaranaike today was preparing to resume her campaign against the Jayewardene government. She has received hundreds of messages of congratulations, hundreds of well-wishers have gathered at her Rosmead Place residence and the telephone rings incessantly as more congratulatory messages pour in. "They should not congratulate me. They should congratulate President Jayewardene. At last he has been enlightened," she said laughing, and added that international pressure was partly responsible for the president's action. But she is still very defiant. "I did not ask for a pardon," she said. "I did not do any wrong. Now the injustice has been corrected." Almost every political party canvassed by local newspapers echoed this view as they welcomed the restoration. "Personally and on behalf of the party I am delighted that this injustice has been redressed," said Neelam Tiruchelvam of the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), the main Tamil party.

The main political question now is what Mrs. Bandaranaike will do now she is free to re-enter parliament. There are two ways she can regain the seat she lost when parliament, which has more than a two-third government majority, voted her out. The SLFP must get one of its parliamentarians to resign so she could enter through the consequent by-election. Or the party could nominate a candidate to replace the one that resigned without going through an election, as the current constitution permits.

But Mrs. Bandaranaike also has reasons for not rushing into the house. She has said that this parliament, originally elected for six years, has outlived its period as the government extended its life by another term through a referendum in December 1982. She has also been campaigning for a general election, saying that the Tamil separatist issue cannot be solved without a fresh mandate from the people. Her remarks seemed to buttress the feeling in sections of the SLFP that she will not seek to re-enter parliament right now. No special meeting of the party's Central Committee, the policy-making body, is scheduled.

But Mrs. Bandaranaike — who has effectively led the party since the assassination of Prime Minister Solomon [Bandaranaike] in 1959 and twice serviced as premier — is still in virtual control of the SLFP and remains the only effective political challenge to President Jayewardene and the ruling United National Party (UNP).

She has been a major figure in the Non-aligned Movement, which she headed in 1976 until her electoral defeat the next year, and has been a strong supporter of the Arabs and the Palestine cause. She suspended diplomatic relations with Israel and established full ties with North Korea, North Vietnam and the Provisional Government of South Vietnam when she came to power for the second time in 1970 in tandem with the pro-Trotskyist Lanka Sama Samaja Party (LSSP) and the Communist Party. Five years later political differences led to the LSSP's pull-out from the government followed a year later by the Communists.

Meanwhile in the ruling UNP there is some unease. Not even the cabinet appears to have known that President Jayewardene would restore Mrs. Bandaranaike's civic rights yesterday, although he had sounded out the minister some time back. Political circles, speculating about what the presidential move

means, agree that if the country's ethnic problem is to be solved peacefully, a majority Sinhala consensus is needed. And without SLFP support there can be no such consensus.

Comments on Tamil Issue

*BK020344 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT
2 Jan 86*

[Text] The Sri Lanka Freedom Party leader, Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike, has called for general elections to solve the ethnic

crisis in the island. Speaking to newsmen at a press briefing after she was granted free pardon yesterday, Mrs Bandaranaike said the militants should lay down their arms and let the people choose Tamil representatives with whom the government can negotiate.

She said the Sri Lankan Government should create conditions conducive to holding general elections.

Asked to comment on the recent TULF proposals, Mrs Bandaranaike said a settlement with TULF may not receive the approval of all the Tamil groups.

Khomeyni Meets Officials of Revolution Committees

LD021101 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT
2 Jan 86

[Text] This morning the responsible clergymen and commanders of the Islamic Revolution committees from all over the country, accompanied by Mr Serajoddin Musavi, the deputy commander of the Islamic Revolution committees, met with Imam Khomeyni, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, at Hoseyniyeh-e Jamaran.

Referring to the mission of the Islamic Revolution committees in guarding the country's border, the deputy commander of the Islamic Revolution committees declared the full readiness of the committee guards to go to the border to engage in the relentless struggle against the agents of global arrogance and international smugglers. He pointed out that, as in the early days of the revolution, the Islamic Revolution committees are performing their duties under the guidance of the combative clergy, and that they are determined to uproot the smugglers of narcotics. At the conclusion of the meeting, the imam of the ummah responded to the sentiments expressed by the audience.

Musavi Addresses Military on Superpower Plots

GF011558 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 21 Dec 85 p 22

[KEYHAN Political Service report]

[Text] Prime Minister Engineer Mir Hoseyn Musavi addressed the 7th day of the seminar of commanders of major units of the ground forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic this morning. The prime minister referred to the overall situation of the country in view of world politics and explained in detail the plots and hostile steps of the superpowers against the Islamic system and the Islamic revolution.

In part of his speech he said: Our country is strategically very important for both the big and regional powers. If we look at the basic role of the United States in the political unrest in the region and its plots, and make a superficial comparison of these plots in relation to Iran, we see just how concerned they have been about losing Iran. You know that 10 million barrels of oil is carried daily through the Persian Gulf and this determines the fate of the world. With the victory of the Islamic revolution, the reality emerged that we could use oil as a weapon against the superpowers. In the same connection, the Western military encirclement through NATO and the goals of this pact must be considered, as it is the Islamic Republic of Iran which is breaking the chain of this circle in the region.

The prime minister added: The matter is sensitive in the same manner with regard to the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has long desired access to the southern waters via Iran. In fact, we believe that the occupation of Afghanistan is the first step in this connection. If the Soviet Union gets a firm foothold there, its next step probably will be Baluchestan. And seriously, because we follow the factor of our creed and ideology in defending the Afghan mujahidin, [sentence as published] In view of security, it would not be good for the Soviet Union to stabilize itself in Afghanistan because this could in the long run endanger our

situation. He added: Iran, in the eyes of the Soviet Union, is a key. If they can get hold of it, they will be able to step into the vast expanse of the countries in the region, thus surely affecting the future of the nations in the region. The prime minister further explained that if this happens, then governments such as Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, and Turkey, which have no roots among the people, could not be relied upon.

The last 7-years' experience has shown us that even if the whole world turns against us and political and economic plots are carried further, then, as long as we have Islam and remain a committed and united nation, we can stand up against all plots to safeguard our independence. The prime minister stressed the importance and role of the defense forces in overcoming the plots of the enemy and said: If our country wants to remain independent, we need the defense forces to protect this independence. This fact gains added importance because of the extent of the plots against our country.

Engineer Musavi added: In any case, there is little possibility of direct attacks on us by the Soviet Union or the United States because the past experiences of the superpowers on the global level will prevent them from doing so; but the possibility that they will engage in limited instigations which may be within their scope cannot be ruled out — Iraq is proof of this.

He added: There is no reason to believe that as we implement our policy in a steadfast way, they will not consider hatching plots and intrigues against us. We need strong combatant forces and, thank God, per Article 43 of the Iranian Constitution, our army has and will continue to carry out its sensitive and important role. It is for this reason that the government, when considering various projects of the country, is fully cognizant of the needs of the army. Briefly, as in all fields, the army also has limitations and we can see shortfalls; such shortfalls are being experienced by the entire society. We must also realize that the government currently is facing a large number of difficulties.

The prime minister, while explaining the difficulties and bottlenecks including the imposed war which the government has been facing from the very beginning, added: It is quite possible that you, the soldier brothers, are not aware of the plots which have been hatched against the country. We have been put under great pressure politically and economically on the global level.

Economic sanctions, particularly in the military field, are one of the plots which still continue. Countries dependent on the superpowers are in great debt; the United States or other powers flood these countries with military and arms aid. However, nothing of the sort has happened to our country. During the visit of Tariq Aziz to Britain, a loan of \$500 million was given to Iraq to buy arms. According to estimates, the Iraqi regime owes \$7 billion to France, in addition to the \$40 billion which has been placed at the disposal of Iraq, no strings attached, by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

The prime minister then referred to American aid which was given to Iraq last year to buy wheat. He said: At a time when we believed that relations between Iraq and the United States were at a low point, American banks loaned Iraq \$600 or 700 million; we have never had such aid and never will.

In conclusion, the prime minister referred to the difficulties of the government in meeting the needs of the country, including the war, and stressed the duties of the government with regard to achieving the goals of the war. He said that in view of the importance that the war has for our country, the government has given priority to war needs and that it is the duty of the government to meet these needs.

Majlis Turns Down 2 Musavi Appointees

LD021207 Tehran IRNA in English 0928 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan 2, IRNA — Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi here Thursday proposed candidates for the two vacant Ministries of Economic and Financial Affairs, and Mines and Metals. In a letter to the Majlis (Parliament), the prime minister proposed Mohammad Javad Irvani and Mohammad Reza Ayatollahi as the ministers of economics and financial affairs, and mines and metals respectively. The two ministries have been vacant since the formation of the new cabinet last October. The Majlis, after debating credentials of the then nominees for the posts, turned them down.

Minister Reports Members of Leftist Group Arrested

LD011822 Tehran IRNA in English 1712 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 1, IRNA — A group of sixty ranking members of the outlawed leftist splinter group of Feda'iy-e Khalq were recently arrested in Iran, according to Information Minister Mohammad Mohammadi Rayshahri in an interview with the Persian daily *KEYHAN* Wednesday [1 January]. Among the arrested are Ghodratollah Arjmandi, Mahud Mahmudi, Karim Haqhlilmohammadi, Davud Yusefi. Member of the organization Manizjeh Talebi committed suicide by swallowing a cyanide tablet seconds before her arrest.

The Fed'iy-e Khalq organization, a Marxist underground group, split in 1981 forming a majority group and a minority splinter group in the wake of ideological disagreement between leading members of the organization. The majority group opposes the Islamic statehood but does not advocate armed resistance against the Islamic Government.

Rayshari has said that the leaders of the splinter group are in Iraq receiving support from the [words indistinct] regime, while other members of the group have been busy with subversive plots in Iran. A computer wireless for international communication, submachine guns, hand guns, grenades and photostat copiers are among the equipments seized from the group.

Rayshahri has said that his ministry is essentially concerned with the task of identifying and arresting members of subversive groups that wage armed resistance against the Islamic Government. "If some one is simply a political opponent we have nothing to do with him", he has said.

The Information Ministry official has asserted to the paper that the officials of his ministry work within the bounds of law and of the Islamic ethics. "None of them are allowed even to slap anyone in the face", the paper quotes him as saying. Rayshahri has also

said that Iranians who fled the country after the 1979 Islamic revolution can return home if they do not have criminal records. Recent press reports say many Iranian run-aways in Europe and the United States live a despicable life.

'Terrorist Teams' Shattered in Khuzestan Province

LD021027 Tehran IRNA in English 0925 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., Jan. 2, IRNA — Two teams of the terrorist Monafeqin (MKO) [Mojahedin-e Khalq] organisation have been recently shattered and nine more MKO members have been arrested, Khuzestan general information office announced Wednesday. A number of weapons and some munitions have also been seized from the armed teams which were dispatched from Iraq to Khuzestan across the border.

The announcement said that a member of one of the teams, Mujtaba Hamzeh-Louiyani who was responsible for three assassinations, was killed in a clash with security forces who suffered no losses. The MKO sent another terrorist team to Iran which martyred a committed Muslim, Mohammad Ommati, July 1, 1985. The team was later identified and one of its members arrested as he tried to flee the country. He is now awaiting trial.

Four guns, five hand grenades, 20 cyanide tablets and a number of cartridges have been seized from the two groups, the report added.

The announcement further said that the other nine MKO members were arrested on charges of burning government property, acts of espionage and distributing anti-revolutionary tracts.

Military Official Details Seizure of Danish Ship

GF020544 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] In an interview with our correspondent in Bandar-e 'Abbas, a military official discussed the Danish ship *Hornland*, which was detained by our naval forces and which contained explosives and ammunition imported on behalf of the Iraqi regime. He said that our forces became suspicious and stopped the Danish ship and ordered it to sail to one of our ports.

He added: After searching the ship, we discovered 60 tons of explosives and ammunition which was destined for the Iraqi regime. The cargo was unloaded and a search of the rest of the cargo continues.

The ship's captain, a Danish national, told our correspondent: We loaded our cargo in Spain, France, Belgium, the FRG, and Poland for transport to Kuwaiti ports where the cargo, which was destined for Iraq, was to be unloaded. We then intended to proceed on to Karachi, Colombo, and Bangkok.

He added: We loaded the cargo destined for Iraq in Poland without knowing to whom it belonged. However, after we discovered what the bill of lading included, we knew that these goods were destined for Iraq.

Further Reportage on Visit of Turkish Delegation

Departure Delayed

LD311609 Tehran IRNA in English 1521 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 31, IRNA — A Foreign Ministry spokesman said to IRNA here today that a 125-member Turkish delegation visiting Tehran continues to stay here because a Turkish airliner which is due to fly the delegation back to Turkey has not yet landed in Tehran.

On Monday Iraqi fighter planes intercepted a Turkish Boeing 727 forcing her back to Ankara. The Turkish plane was to fly home Turkey's Minister of State for Economic Affairs Tinaz Titiz and 125 Turkish Government officials and businessmen on an official visit here. Iraq apparently resents good neighbourly relations between Tehran and Ankara and seeks to damage the growing relations between the two capitals cost what it may.

Unconfirmed reports indicate that the Turkish Government is negotiating with the Soviets to use the Soviet airspace north of Iran for entering the Iranian airspace. The Baghdad regime has threatened to blast the Turkish plane. The Turkish Boeing 737 is now at Van airport in Turkey.

Economic Protocol Signed

LD311811 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] At the conclusion of the visit to our country by the Turkish economic delegation a protocol for economic cooperation between the two countries was signed today by Minister of Heavy Industry Behzad Nabavi and Turkish Minister of State for Economic Affairs Mustafa Tinaz Titiz.

Following the signing of this protocol Mr Nabavi thanked the Turkish delegation and expressed regret over the Iraqi Ba'thist regime's action in preventing the arrival of a Turkish aircraft for the return of the Turkish economic delegation. He said: I hope that during the forthcoming visit to Iran by Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal bilateral problems will be discussed and studied and that the desired results will be achieved.

In connection with the two countries' 1986 protocol the Turkish minister of state for economic affairs then referred to the problem of the transport and export of iron and steel, saying: I hope that we shall witness greater cooperation between the two countries in contract and consultant engineering.

Further Details

GF010639 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Mr Mustafa Tinaz Titiz, Turkish minister of state for economic affairs, whose return to his country was delayed for 2 days due to Iraqi threats to the Turkish plane, finally left Tehran for Ankara this morning. According to an IRNA report, the plane carrying the Turkish minister of state and his delegation flew to Ankara over Soviet territory. According to the same

report, before leaving for Ankara, the Turkish minister of state for economic affairs -- responding to a question on why the Iraqi regime, despite condemnation of threats to aviation routes, had taken such a position -- stated he would reply to the question after learning the details of the matter, and would then state his opinion.

It should be recalled that at the end of the week-long stay in our country of Mr Mustafa Tinaz Titiz and his delegation an economic protocol was signed between Iran and Turkey.

Mr Behzad Nabavi, Iranian minister for heavy industries, signed the protocol on behalf of Iran. He said: Fortunately, this protocol has several good points and few vague or (?blind spots) compared with previous protocols. Mr Nabavi expressed satisfaction with the talks between Iran and Turkey. He said: Since the beginning of the year [Islamic year, beginning on 21 March] Iran has exported non-petroleum products worth \$24 million to Turkey. Based on the present protocol, exports are expected to increase. Mr Nabavi said: The major share of Iran-Turkish cooperation consists of industrial and technological cooperation. In this regard there will be the necessary cooperation between machine building companies of Iran and Turkey.

The Iranian minister of heavy industries said: Agreement was also reached concerning ceramics, glass, and wire. He added: Concerning transportation, important talks fortunately ended satisfactorily. Under the present protocol arrangements have been worked out for the movement of Iranian trucks in Turkey. The protocol has removed previous problems. Mr Behzad Nabavi added: Concerning railroad transportation, it is expected that next year the volume of goods moved via rail will reach about 1 million tons.

Mr Mustafa Tinaz Titiz, the Turkish minister of state for economic affairs, said: The protocol provides new opportunities for cooperation between Iran and Turkey. Under the protocol it was decided that the export of non-petroleum products from Turkey to Iran would increase. It is possible that during next year Turkey will purchase non-petroleum products worth about \$75 million. The Turkish minister of state said: The volume of trade between the two countries based on a previous protocol had reached \$2.3 billion. It is expected that in 1986 this could reach \$3 billion.

Kurdish Muslims Clash with Iraqi Forces

LD011623 Tehran IRNA in English 1548 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan 1, IRNA — Clashes between Kurdish Muslims and the Iraqi Ba'thist forces in northern Iraq have escalated into full-fledged street battles, especially in the city of Al-Sulaymaniyah. According to a bulletin published here by the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq (SAIRI), Iraqi planes destroyed Zarkleh, Vorti and Zari villages in Irbil Province on Dec. 15, forcing villagers to flee to the nearby mountain.

Meanwhile the Iraqi forces rounded up teachers and students at a high school in Sulaymaniyah Province on Dec. 17 and executed three students accusing them of killing an Iraqi soldier. The

events have electrified the already tense atmosphere in the area and incited the anger and hatred of the residents.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Iraq 'Expecting' Attack

LD311743 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] According to an IRNA report, the Iraqi Ba'thist army command has placed its III, IV, VI, and VII Corps on alert. The remarkable increasing daily departure of Karbala' marcher convoys to the fronts of the imposed war and the vast volunteer presence on the fighting lines against the Ba'thist enemy are the prime cause for the order issued to put the Iraqi army on full alert. This order shows the fear and terror by the declining enemy forces for a sudden, devastating attack by Islam's combatants. The dispatch of tens of thousands of volunteers to fight against the Ba'thist infidels has undermined the morale of Iraqi soldiers, NCO's and officers to such an extent that this week enemy forces are continuously illuminating the operational zones throughout the night by firing various types of star shells. Military sources add that the enemy is expecting an attack by Iranian forces at any moment and the nervous moves by Iraqi forces arising from their fear of an Iranian attack are unprecedented in the past few years.

According to this report the Zionist Ba'thist regime which is powerless in the face of Islam's combatants and the flood of Karbala' marchers, today flew a number of its aircraft which intruded into the airspace over a number of our border towns. According to the IRNA report, the aircraft raids were repulsed thanks to defensive fire by Islam's forces and enemy aircraft were forced to flee.

Iraqi Aircraft Violate Airspace

LD311826 Tehran IRNA in English 1639 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Tehran, Dec 31, IRNA — Invading Iraqi planes violated the airspace of a number of Iranian cities, mostly in the west of the country, Tuesday. The anti-aircraft fire of the Islamic Combatants forced all these enemy planes to flee. They broke the sound barrier in some cities, when fleeing.

Iraqi Jet Downed

LD011716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] The Khatam ol-Anbiya Headquarters, the joint operational center of the Islamic Republic of Iran (IRI) Armed Forces and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps report that at 1045 hours yesterday morning, a raiding Iraqi Mirage aircraft which intended to bomb the positions and fortification of Islam's forces in the southern operational sector became the target of fire by ground-to-air defense units of Islam's corpsmen and was shot down.

According to a report by the Joint Staff of the IRI Armed Forces in retaliation against the recent wicked deeds of the enemy, at 1130 hours this morning, 11 Dey [1 January 86], IRI Air Force pilots flying a few fighter-bombers, bombed enemy communications and radio installations in the Sayyid Sadiq area with the geographical coordinates 35.22 N and 45.49 E. After inflicting heavy losses and casualties all returned safely to their bases.

Yesterday, on the country's northwestern and western fronts as a result of fire by Islam's combatants an ammunition dump, 3 squad trenches, 2 observation posts and 4 enemy trucks were destroyed, and more than 100 Saddamists were either killed or wounded.

As a result of bombing by the Iraqi Ba'thist forces yesterday a number of dear civilian compatriots in the villages around Piran-shahr, Marivan and Hoveyreh were injured. Also thanks to enemy long-range and heavy weapon fire four houses in Abadan were damaged.

Fate of Iraqi Pilot Unknown

LD011750 Tehran IRNA in English 1705 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 1, IRNA — An Iraqi Mirage fighter was shot down by ground-to-air defence fire of the Islamic combatants in the southern operation region at 10:45 hours local time (07:15 hours GMT) Tuesday, announced the Khatam ol-Anbiya joint IRGC-Army Headquarters Wednesday. Nothing was known about the fate of the pilot of the plane which intended to bombard the positions of the Iranian forces.

In another development, eight invading enemy planes bombarded the outskirts of Golan township in the Salehabad district of Ilam, in the west of the country, at 16:00 hours (12:30 GMT) Tuesday. The attack, however, did not inflict any casualties and losses. Iraqi planes also violated the airspace of Salehabad twice Tuesday, but were forced to flee by the anti-aircraft fire of Iran's Islamic defenders.

Iraqi Installations Bombed

GF011136 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Summary from poor reception] The Joint Command of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced today that its fighters today raided Iraqi installations in [name indistinct] Sadiq at 1130 (0800 GMT) and set them ablaze. All the planes returned safely to base.

Spokesman Denies Residential Areas Hit

LD021138 Tehran IRNA in English 1053 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 2, IRNA — A spokesman for the War Information Headquarters (WIH) here Thursday categorically denied Iraqi claims that Iran had bombarded residential areas of the Iraqi city of Al-Sulaymaniyah, Wednesday. He told IRNA that Iranian planes on Wednesday attacked Iraqi communication and radio installations 10 kms west of Sayyid Sadiq and struck right at the point. There are no residential quarters in the nearby

area, he said. However, he added, the Baghdad regime had eventually admitted that over the past few days Iranian planes had bombarded Iraq's economic establishments.

He further added that the Baghdad regime by resorting to these baseless claims was seeking a pretext to justify renewal of its violations of international regulations in the war, including attacks on residential quarters and resuming the "war of cities".

The spokesman called on the United Nations Secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, to dispatch a delegation to inspect the area which the Iraqi regime claims to have been hit by Iranian war planes.

Referring to the interception of a Turkish passenger (?aircraft) by the Iraqi [words indistinct] last Monday, the spokesman said that the Baghdad government denied this despite its confirmation by official Turkish [words indistinct].

The Iraqi regime has ignored a protest of the Turkish Foreign Ministry in this regard.

Communique No 2,336

LD311756 Tehran IRNA in English 1645 GMT 31 Dec 85

["Iraqi Troop Site Sustains Heavy Losses" — IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 31, IRNA — Iran's jet fighters bombed an Iraqi troop concentration center (at 36.11 north and 45.08 east coordinates) east of the city of Ramiyah, north Iraq, at 10:50 hours (7:20 hours GMT) Tuesday, reports the joint staff command of the armed forces here Tuesday.

In its communique number 2336, the command says that substantial casualties and damages were inflicted on Iraqi forces by the Iranian war planes which all returned to their bases safely.

The command further says that Iranian artillery fire on Iraqi positions in the western fronts on Monday killed or wounded at least 10 Iraqi soldiers and destroyed six bunkers and two observation posts of theirs.

The exchange of fire between Iranian Muslim combatants and Iraqi troops continued in the northwestern fronts Monday during which a number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded, their artillery silenced, and several enemy bunkers destroyed, according to the communique.

In the southern fronts, the communique says, Iran's Muslim forces responded to artillery fire of Iraqi troops Monday killing or wounding (?some) Iraqi soldiers as well as preventing their operations.

An Iraqi patrol unit trying to infiltrate Iranian positions in Mehran Monday met with Iranian artillery fire and was forced to flee while sustaining heavy casualties, reports the joint staff.

Elsewhere, the joint staff says that Iran's gendarmerie forces pounded Iraqi positions across the Arvand River Monday, inflicting considerable casualties and losses on them, halting operations of Iraqi engineering machinery and silencing their artillery fire. Meanwhile, one house in the city of Abadan was hit and damaged by Iraqi artillery fire Monday.

Iraq Shells Abadan, Khorramshahr

GF011416 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, the criminals of the Ba'thist-Zionist ruling regime of Iraq attacked the steadfast cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr with long-range heavy artillery in the past 24 hours. Four residential units in Abadan were damaged. Some losses were sustained in Khorramshahr.

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